

1939

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
AGRICULTURAL ADJUSTMENT ADMINISTRATION
SOUTHERN DIVISION

1939 A. A. A. FARM PROGRAM AREA 4, SOUTHERN REGION

HOW THE A. A. A. FARM PROGRAM WORKS

Applicable to all farms in Oklahoma and Texas and the following designated counties in Arkansas: Arkansas, Baxter, Benton, Boone, Carroll, Clay, Crawford, Fulton, Independence, Johnson, Logan, Madison, Marion, Newton, Prairie (except Area II), Randolph (except Area I), Searcy, Sharp, Stone, Van Buren, and Washington

PURPOSES OF THE PROGRAM

1. To raise farm income by bringing supplies of the major crops in line with demand.
2. To add to farm income through payments to farmers who cooperate in an effort to bring about better conditions for agriculture.
3. To protect and restore the fertility of the soil by enabling farmers to plant soil-building crops and carry out soil-building practices.

ALLOTMENTS

National acreage allotments are established for soil-depleting crops. These allotments represent sufficient acreage to supply enough of these crops for domestic needs, exports, and reserve supplies.

The national allotments for wheat, cotton, rice, and peanuts are, in general, divided into State and county allotments on the basis



of the number of acres of each crop customarily grown in each State and county.

The county allotment for each crop is divided among all eligible farms in the county. In addition to the special allotments for each

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crop, a total soil-depleting allotment will be established which includes the special crop allotments such as wheat, cotton, and rice, and the acreage of general soil-depleting crops such as corn, grain sorghums, oats, barley, and rye.

The allotments for each farm are set up by the county committees in cooperation with community committees. In setting the farm allotments for **wheat**, rice, peanuts, and general crops, the committee must consider the acreage of the various soil-depleting crops grown on the farm during the past few years and also the acreage of cropland, type of soil, crop-rotation practices, and other factors affecting the operation of the farm.

In establishing **cotton** allotments the method used in 1938 was also used in 1939. The cotton allotment for each farm is a fixed county percentage of the farm's cropland, excluding the acreage normally devoted to the commercial production of wheat and rice, except:

1. Farms for which the allotment would otherwise be 5 acres or less have an allotment of 5 acres or the highest cotton acreage planted and diverted in 1936, 1937, or 1938.

2. No allotment is larger than the highest cotton acreage planted and diverted during 1936, 1937, or 1938.

3. Allotments were increased to 50 percent of the 1937 planted and diverted cotton acreage, provided that no allotment was thereby increased to more than 40 percent of the farm's cropland.

4. A small reserve was available for county committees to allot to farms that would otherwise have had an allotment of 5 or more acres.

5. A small acreage reserve was available for new cotton farms.

To assist farmers in protecting and restoring the fertility of their soil, a soil-building goal will be set up for each farm which may be reached by planting soil-building crops and by carrying out other soil-building and erosion-preventing practices. This goal is expressed as the number of units of soil-building practices to be carried out on the particular farm, one unit being required for each \$1.50 of the maximum payment that may be earned by carrying out practices. (EXAMPLE: If the soil-building payment is \$60, the goal is \$60 divided by \$1.50 or 40 units of soil-building practices.) For farms in the special, wind-erosion area the goal is not less than 1 unit for each \$5 in the total farm payment.

The goal for restoration land (land to be returned permanently to natural vegetative cover) for a farm will be determined by the county and community committees after consultation with the owner and operator of the farm on the basis of the land in the farm which was cropped at least once since January 1, 1930, and on which a permanent vegetative cover should be restored because of the condition and texture of the soil and because of climatic conditions. Restoration-land goals may be established for farms in the following counties:

OKLAHOMA—Beaver, Cimarron, Ellis, Harper, Roger Mills, Texas, Woods, and Woodward.

TEXAS—Carson, Castro, Dallam, Deaf Smith, Gray, Hansford, Hartley, Hemphill, Hutchinson, Lipscomb, Moore, Ochiltree, Oldham, Parmer, Potter, Randall, Roberts, Sherman, and Wheeler.

MAXIMUM FARM PAYMENTS

Price-adjustment payments.—Price-adjustment payments will be made in 1939 on cotton, wheat, and rice in addition to the conservation payments on the basis of the acreage allotment and normal yield established under the 1939 program. Full payment will be made for

each crop if the acreage allotment for the respective crop is not exceeded on the farm.

Conservation payments.—The maximum conservation payment may be earned by each farmer by planting within his acreage allotments and by reaching his soil-building goal. However, deductions from this conservation payment will be made if his allotments are overplanted or if his soil-building goal is not reached.

The maximum conservation payments for wheat, cotton, peanuts, and rice will be based upon the acreage allotment, the normal yield per acre, and the rate of payment. For overplanting, deductions will likewise be made on the normal yield of the overplanted acres.

The rates of payments and deductions for each crop are as follows:

Crop	Price-adjustment payment	Conservation payment	Deductions from conservation payment for excess acres
1. Wheat-----per bushel--	10 to 12 cents-----	17 cents-----	50 cents.
2. Cotton-----per pound--	1.6 to 1.8 cents-----	2 cents-----	4 cents.
3. Rice-----per 100 pounds--	12 to 13 cents-----	10 cents-----	80 cents.
4. Peanuts ¹ -----do-----	-----	15 cents-----	\$1.25.

¹ Peanut allotments will be established in the following counties in Texas: Atascosa, Bexar, Comanche, Eastland, Frio, La Salle, Medina, and Wilson.

If the acreage planted to any of the above crops other than peanuts is less than 80 percent of the allotment and the failure to plant this amount was not due to flood or drought, the conservation payment will be based on one and one-fourth times the acreage planted. (EXAMPLE: If a farm has a 100-acre wheat allotment, and 60 acres of wheat are planted, payment will be based on 60 times $1\frac{1}{4}$, or 75 acres.)

5. For general crops (such as oats, barley, corn, rye, and sorghums) the national average payment is \$1.10 per acre, varying for each farm according to productivity, for each acre by which the total allotment exceeds the acreage used to compute payments for special crops and the 1939 acreage of sugar beets. If the total allotment is overplanted due to overplanting general crops, the deduction is \$8 (adjusted for productivity) for each acre overplanted. If, upon election of the operator, the farm has no general-crop allotment the payment computed for general crops is to be earned by carrying out soil-building practices and the deduction of \$8 per acre will apply only to the acreage of soil-depleting crops other than cotton, in excess of 20 acres.

6. For restoration land the payment is 50 cents for each acre in the restoration-land goal. A deduction of \$1 will be made for each acre of restoration land on which approved conservation measures are not carried out in 1939, and a deduction of \$3 will be made for each acre of such land tilled for any purposes except for the prevention of erosion or the seeding of approved crops not classified as soil-depleting of which the entire growth is left on the land.

Soil-building payments.—The soil-building payment of \$1.50 for each unit of practices may be earned by reaching the soil-building goal. A deduction of \$1.50 will be made for each unit by which the goal is not reached. The amount of the maximum soil-building payment for a farm is the sum of the following:

- (1) For each acre of cropland in excess of the total soil-depleting allotment for the farm----- \$0. 50
- (2) For each acre of commercial orchards on the farm Jan. 1, 1939... 1. 50
- (3) For nongeneral-allotment farms for each acre by which the total allotment exceeds the acreages used to compute payments for special crops and the 1939 acreage of sugar beets (adjusted for productivity)----- 1. 10

- (4) For noncrop, open pasture land:
- a. In Oklahoma and Texas:
 - (i) For each acre of such pasture land----- \$0. 02
 - (ii) For each animal unit of grazing capacity of such pasture land----- 1. 00
 - b. In Arkansas: For each area of fenced, noncrop, open pasture land in excess of one-half of the cropland, 5 acres of which can maintain 1 animal unit during the normal pasture season----- . 25

DEDUCTIONS IN COUNTIES WHERE WIND EROSION MAY BE A SERIOUS HAZARD

In addition to the deductions mentioned above, the following deductions are applicable to farms subject to serious wind erosion in the following counties:

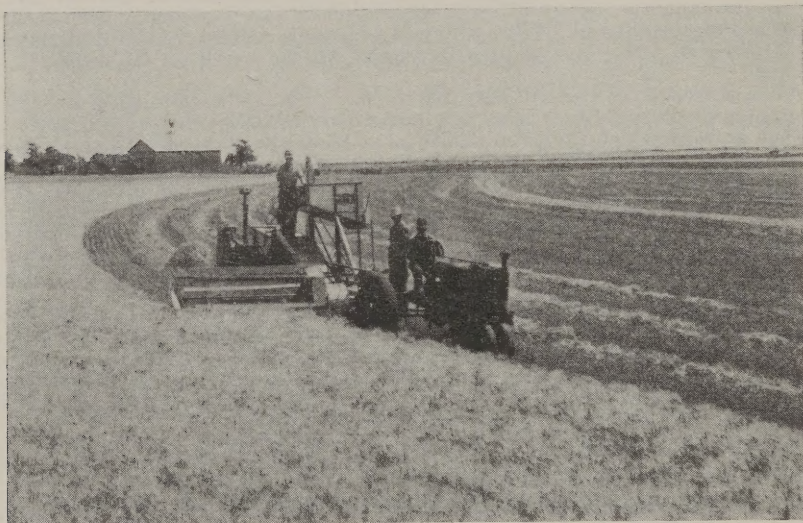
OKLAHOMA—Beaver, Cimarron, Ellis, Harper, Roger Mills, Texas, Woods, and Woodward.

TEXAS—Carson, Castro, Dallam, Deaf Smith, Gray, Hansford, Hartley, Hemphill, Lipscomb, Moore, Ochiltree, Oldham, Parmer, Potter, Randall, Roberts, Sherman, and Wheeler.

1. For each acre subject to serious wind erosion on which erosion-preventing practices are not carried out----- \$1. 00
2. For each acre of native sod broken out between Nov. 1, 1938, and Oct. 31, 1939, without prior approval of the county committee-- 3. 00

DIVISION OF PAYMENTS AND DEDUCTIONS

In general, the crop-allotment payments and deductions will be divided between landlord, tenants, and sharecroppers as the crop is divided. However, if a farm consists of more than one separately



owned tract, the owners of the land may request that their share of the payment be divided on the basis of the allotment that could have been established for each tract.

The soil-building payment will be made to the persons who carry out the practices.

The restoration-land payment or deduction will be divided equally between the owner and operator of the farm unless the county com-

mittee finds that equal contribution was not made to the restoration-land goal and to the carrying out of restoration measures.

SOIL-BUILDING PRACTICES

The soil-building goal for a farm may be reached by carrying out, in a workmanlike manner, sufficient units of any of the following practices which are applicable to the farm, except that full credit will not be given for practices carried out with Government aid.

A. Each of the following counts as 1 unit:

1. Application of 300 pounds of 16 percent superphosphate (or its equivalent) to or with the seeding of perennial or biennial legumes, perennial grasses, winter legumes, lespedeza, crotalaria, Natal grass, or permanent pasture, if such crops are not seeded or grown with soil-depleting crops.
2. Application of 500 pounds of basic slag or rock phosphate to or with the seeding of perennial or biennial legumes, perennial grasses, winter legumes, lespedeza, crotalaria, Natal grass, or permanent pasture, if such crops are not seeded or grown with soil-depleting crops.
3. Application of 1,500 pounds of ground limestone or its equivalent.
4. Application of not less than 2 tons, air-dry weight, of straw or equivalent mulching material (excluding barnyard and stable manure) per acre in orchards or on commercial-vegetable land.
5. Construction of 200 linear feet of standard terrace for which proper outlets are provided. Terraces to be approved for payment:
 - (a) Must not exceed a fall of 4 inches per 100 feet along the terrace line (level terraces preferred where adaptable, particularly on land having very little slope in low rainfall areas).
 - (b) Must have fills in terrace line across gullies built up to normal level for the terrace ridge.
 - (c) Must equal or exceed the height and width specifications, and must not be spaced farther apart than the maximum widths, indicated in the following table:

Slope of land in feet per 100 feet ¹	Minimum height—top of terrace above upper channel		Minimum width from low point in terrace channel to center top of terrace ²		Recommended average distance between terraces ³
	New terrace before ledges are plowed in	Plowed-in settled terrace	New terrace before ledges are plowed in	Plowed-in settled terrace	
	<i>Inches</i>	<i>Inches</i>	<i>Feet</i>	<i>Feet</i>	<i>Feet</i>
½ or less -----	15	10	11	9	210
1 -----	16	11	11	9	150
2 -----	18	12	10	8	100
3 -----	18	12	10	8	83
4 -----	19	12½	10	8	75
5 -----	19	12½	9	7	70
6 -----	20	13	9	7	67
7 -----	20	13	9	7	64
8 or more -----	21	14	8	6	62

¹ Over ½ foot in vertical fall will be considered as 1 foot. Maximum slope on which terraces will be approved will be determined by the State committee.

² The width of the lower side of terrace shall, in all cases, be at least ¾ the width of the upper side of terrace, as indicated.

³ This recommended average distance, which is the horizontal spacing between terraces, must not be exceeded by more than 30 percent.

6. Contour ridging of noncrop, open pasture land—750 linear feet of ridge terrace—provided the ridges or narrow terraces are at least 3 feet wide from the low point in the upper channel to the top of the ridge, at least 12 inches high above the low point in the upper channel, and spaced not more than one-third of the maximum terrace interval.

7. Construction of reservoirs and dams—10 cubic yards of material moved in making fill or excavation. The site for the reservoir or dam shall be inspected and a preliminary survey made before construction. Tanks and reservoirs shall be constructed with adequate dams and spillways, in accordance with specifications issued by the State committee, which shall be accurately measured and checked with standard farm level or surveyor's instrument.
8. Construction of concrete or rubble-masonry check dams or drops and measuring weirs, in accordance with specifications issued by the State committee, for the control of erosion, leaching, and seepage of irrigated cropland and orchard land—7 cubic feet of concrete or rubble masonry. This practice is applicable in the following counties and all other counties in Oklahoma and Texas lying west of these counties:
 OKLAHOMA.—Kay, Noble, Logan, Oklahoma, Canadian, Grady, Comanche, and Cotton.
 TEXAS.—Clay, Jack, Palo Pinto, Erath, Hamilton, Lampasas, Burnet, Blanco, Kendall, Bandera, Medina, Atascosa, Live Oak, Jim Wells, and Kleberg.
9. Construction of 300 linear feet of ditching with a depth of 1 foot and top width of 4 feet, or the cubic equivalent thereof, in accordance with specifications issued by the State committee, for the diversion and spreading of floodwater or well water on restoration land, cropland, pasture land, or hay land. This practice is applicable only in those counties in which practice 8 is applicable.
10. Reseeding depleted pastures—10 pounds of seed, provided (1) that good seed of adapted pasture grasses and legumes is used, and (2) that the pastures are properly prepared previous to seeding by mowing, disking, contour furrowing, or such other methods as are approved by the county committee.
11. Natural reseeding (restoration) of noncrop, open pasture by nongrazing (deferred grazing) on one-half the number of acres required to carry 1 animal unit for 12 months. The nongrazing period shall be from the start of the growth of grass in the spring until seeds have matured and shall for the purpose of this practice be considered to be 5 months (150 days), beginning on a date between February 1 and June 1, 1939, as recommended for a county by the county committee and approved by the State committee. The acreage must be kept free of livestock during this period and must be mowed at least once during the period of nongrazing if badly infested by undesirable weeds or shrubs. Heavy infestations of prickly pear must also be eradicated.

B. Each acre of the following counts as 1 unit:

12. Seeding of biennial or perennial legumes, perennial grasses (other than timothy or redtop), or mixtures containing perennial grasses, perennial legumes, or biennial legumes.
13. Seeding of winter legumes, annual lespedeza, annual ryegrass, annual sweetclover, sesbania, or erotalaria.
14. Green manure crops and cover crops (excluding wheat in Oklahoma and Texas, lespedeza, peanuts hogged off, and any crop for which credit is given under any other practice) of which a good stand and a good growth is (a) plowed or disked under and, if on land subject to erosion, followed by a winter cover crop, or (b) left on cropland or restoration land subject to erosion, or on cropland in a regular cropping rotation, or (c) left on the land as a temporary mulch in orchards, or on commercial-vegetable or Irish potato land. Grain sorghums if plowed or disked under before heading will qualify under this practice in the following counties in Texas and in all counties in Texas lying east of these counties: Montague, Wise, Parker, Hood, Somervell, Bosque, Coryell, Bell, Williamson, Travis, Hays, Comal, Bexar, Wilson, Karnes, Bee, San Patricio, Nueces, and Kleberg.

C. Each acre of the following counts as 2 units:

15. Seeding adapted varieties of alfalfa.
16. Seeding permanent grasses or pasture mixtures containing a full seeding of Rhodes grass, Dallis, grama, or Bermuda grass, provided the kind of grass to be seeded is approved by the county committee prior to seeding.

17. Cultivating, protecting and maintaining (by replanting if necessary) a good stand of forest trees, planted between January 1, 1936, and January 1, 1939, or if under a cooperative agreement with a governmental agency before July 1, 1939, in accordance with approved forestry practice as prescribed by the State committee.

D. Each acre of the following counts as 3 units:

18. Establishment of a permanent vegetative cover by planting sod pieces of perennial grasses on land containing sufficient moisture at time of planting to start the growth of the grass.

E. Each acre of the following counts as 4 units:

19. Establishment of a permanent vegetative cover by planting crowns of Kudzu.

F. Each acre of the following counts as 5 units:

20. Planting forest trees, provided (a) that the number, kind, variety, and age of the trees planted and the methods of planting, cultivating, and growing are in accordance with forestry practices approved by the State committee, and (b) that the acreage planted to trees is fenced to prevent the entry of livestock, and the trees are properly protected from rabbits.
21. In Oklahoma the control of seriously infested plots of bindweed in accordance with approved chemical methods in organized weed-control districts including counties where county officials are cooperating under State control law.

G. Each 2 acres of the following counts as 1 unit:

22. Summer legumes, excluding those classified as soil-depleting, interplanted or grown in combination with soil-depleting crops, provided a good stand and a good growth are obtained, the vines are not harvested, and the summer legume occupies at least one-third of the land.
23. Seeding timothy or redbud or a mixture consisting solely of timothy and redbud.

H. Each 4 acres of the following counts as 1 unit:

24. Leaving on the land as a protection against wind erosion the stalks (at least 10 inches in height) of sorghums, broomcorn or Sudan grass, classified as soil-depleting, where it is determined by the county committee that such cover is necessary as a protection against wind erosion and the operator's farming plan provides that the cover will be left on the land until the spring of 1940. This practice will apply only in the following counties:

OKLAHOMA—Beaver, Cimarron, Texas, and Harper.

TEXAS—Dallam, Deaf Smith, Hansford, Hartley, Hutchison, Lipscomb, Moore, Ochiltree, and Oldham.

25. Contour listing, subsoiling (chiseling), or furrowing noncrop land, the furrow channels to be not less than 8 inches wide and 4 inches deep and not less than 3 feet apart, or if subsoiled (chiseled) not less than 3 inches wide and 6 inches deep. If the furrows are $8\frac{1}{4}$ feet (one-half rod) or less apart the actual acreage of land furrowed will count under this practice. If furrows are over $8\frac{1}{4}$ feet apart, the acreage of the practice will be computed on the basis of the acreage occupied by the furrows, each furrow being considered to occupy a strip $8\frac{1}{4}$ feet wide.
26. Stripcropping on the contour, consisting of strips of erosion-resisting crops, alternating with strips of other types of erosion-resisting crops or with erosion-permitting intertilled crops or two of such alternating strips of crops alternating with one strip of fallow, strips to be not less than 10 feet nor more than 200 feet wide, and the strips of erosion-resisting crops to occupy at least 30 percent of the area of the field. For the purpose of this practice, sorghums, Sudan grass, and millet in rows or solid seeded and small grain crops shall be classified as erosion-resisting crops and cotton, corn, and other crops (except sorghums, Sudan grass, and millet) grown in rows shall be classified as erosion-permitting crops.

27. Protecting from wind and water erosion summer-fallowed acreage, from which no crop is harvested in 1939, and which is kept sufficiently free of vegetative cover so that available moisture is conserved, by either of the following methods:

- (a) Contour listing or pit cultivation to be done in the spring of 1939 not later than a date recommended by the county committee with the approval of the State committee in accordance with the specifications of practices 29 or 31. This practice will apply only in the following counties in Oklahoma and Texas:

OKLAHOMA.—Beaver, Cimarron, Harper, and Texas.

TEXAS.—Andrews, Armstrong, Bailey, Briscoe, Carson, Castro, Cochran, Crosby, Dallam, Dawson, Deaf Smith, Donley, Ector, Floyd, Gaines, Gray, Hale, Hansford, Hartley, Hemphill, Hockley, Hutchison, Lamb, Lipscomb, Loving, Lubbock, Lynn, Martin, Midland, Moore, Ochiltree, Oldham, Farmer, Potter, Randall, Roberts, Sherman, Swisher, Terry, Wheeler, Winkler, and Yoakum.

- (b) Contour listing or pit cultivation, or otherwise incorporating the stubble and other trash into the soil (where such practice is approved by the county committee as a good practice for the farm) in counties in Oklahoma and Texas named below, and in all counties lying west of the counties named, except those named above for which practice 27 (a) is approved:

OKLAHOMA.—Kay, Noble, Logan, Oklahoma, Canadian, Grady, Comanche, and Cotton.

TEXAS.—Clay, Jack, Palo Pinto, Erath, Hamilton, Lampasas, Burnet, Blanco, Kendall, Bandera, Medina, Atascosa, Live Oak, Jim Wells, and Kleberg.

Where fallow strips alternate with rows or strips of crops, the actual acreage of land in the fallow strips shall qualify in accordance with this practice 27, provided such fallow strips between rows or strips of crops are not less than 7 feet and not more than 200 feet wide, and that the fallow strips shall not occupy more than two-thirds of the total area of the land occupied by such rows or strips of crops and fallow; such width of fallow strips being measured from the outside of the 3½-foot strip which shall be considered to constitute a row.

I. Each 8 acres of the following count as 1 unit:

28. Contour farming intertilled crops, consisting of the planting and cultivation of row crops following the contour as determined by a farm level or surveyor's instrument or following established terraces.
29. Contour listing of cropland in 1939 in Oklahoma and Texas, provided:
- (1) That the furrows shall be made with a regular double moldboard lister or with a chisel of approved design, or other implement accomplishing the same results according to the specifications given herein;
 - (2) that the furrows shall not be more than 4 feet nor less than 20 inches apart and shall, if listed, not be less than 8 inches wide and 4 inches deep, or if chiseled, not be less than 4 inches wide and 8 inches deep;
 - (3) that the furrowing shall be done with the contour of the land, following lines run with a surveyor's instrument or farm level; and
 - (4) that the contours shall be maintained until final preparation of the land for a crop. On slopes averaging greater than 3½ feet to each 100 feet the contour listing must be in combination with terracing. These specifications shall apply where contour listing is used in protecting summer fallow, except that such contour listing shall not qualify under this practice 29. Contour listing as a part of a seeding operation shall not qualify as a soil-building practice (this practice is applicable at a higher rate of credit in the special, wind-erosion area).

J. Each 10 acres of the following count as 1 unit:

30. Seeding small grain crops for harvest in 1939 on a contour run with a farm level or surveyor's instrument or on established terraces.
31. Pit cultivation in Oklahoma and Texas, when done on cropland in 1939 with approved basin lister, which dams the lister furrows at regular intervals, or other implement accomplishing similar results, provided the furrows are not more than 4 feet nor less than 20 inches apart and not less than 4 inches deep and the pits or basins occupy at least 25

percent of the land. On slopes greater than 2 feet to each 100 feet, this practice will not qualify unless done on the contour. These same specifications shall apply where pit cultivation is used in protecting summer fallow, except that such practice shall not qualify under this practice 31. Pit cultivation on the contour will qualify under practice 29, if meeting other specifications of that practice. Pit cultivation as a part of a seeding operation shall not qualify as a soil-building practice (this practice is applicable at a higher rate of credit in the special, wind-erosion area).

SOIL-BUILDING PRACTICES FOR THE SPECIAL, WIND-EROSION AREA

In addition to other applicable practices the following practices are applicable only in the following counties:

OKLAHOMA—Cimarron and Texas.

TEXAS—Dallam, Hartley, and Moore.

A. Each 6 acres of the following count as 1 unit:

1. Contour listing except when carried out on protected summer-fallowed acreage or as a part of the seeding operation. (The specifications outlined in practice 29 for counties not in the special wind-erosion area shall be applicable to this practice.)

B. Each 8 acres of the following count as 1 unit:

2. Pit cultivation except when carried out on protected summer-fallowed acreage or as a part of the seeding operation. (The specifications outlined in practice J-30, for counties not in the special, wind-erosion area, shall be applicable to this practice.)

C. Each 10 acres of the following count as 1 unit:

3. Natural vegetative cover, or small-grain stubble of crops harvested in 1939, left on cropland not tilled after July 1, 1939, where it is determined by the county committee that such cover is necessary as a protection against wind erosion and the operator's farming plan provides that such cover will be left on the land until the spring of 1940.
4. Contour cultivation with a shallow furrowing or shovel type of implement following small-grain crops harvested in 1939.

SOIL-DEPLETING CROPS

Land devoted to the following crops or uses during the 1939 crop year is classified as soil-depleting.

1. **Cotton, corn, sugarcane, sugar beets, rice, peanuts** harvested for nuts or hay, broomcorn or tobacco harvested for any purpose, vegetables and truck crops harvested for any purpose except in home gardens for home use.

2. **Wheat** planted on farms for which wheat acreage allotments are established, which means: (1) Any acreage seeded to wheat which is on the farm on or after December 15, 1938 (except when it is seeded in a mixture containing less than 50 percent by weight, or containing 25 percent or more by weight of rye, barley, vetch, or Austrian winter peas, and the seeding mixture may reasonably be expected to produce a crop that could not be harvested as wheat for grain or seed); (2) any acreage of volunteer wheat which is on the farm after April 15, 1939; and (3) any acreage which is seeded to a mixture containing wheat but the crops other than wheat fail to reach maturity and the wheat is harvested for grain or hay.

3. **Wheat**, on farms for which wheat acreage allotments are not established, or oats, barley, and rye or mixtures containing such crops on any farm: (a) When harvested for grain and (b) when harvested

for hay, *except* (1) when such crops are used as nurse crops for legumes or perennial grasses of which a good stand is established in 1939 and the nurse crop is cut green for hay or (2) when such crops are grown in a mixture containing at least 25 percent by weight of winter legumes.

4. **Grain sorghums**, except in the following counties in Texas and all counties in Texas east of these counties: Montague, Wise, Parker, Hood, Somervell, Bosque, Coryell, Bell, Williamson, Travis, Hays, Comal, Bexar, Wilson, Karnes, Bee, San Patricio, Nueces, and Kleberg, when a good stand and a good growth is turned under as a green-manure crop before heading.

5. **Sweet sorghums, Sudan grass, or millet** harvested for grain, seed, or syrup.

6. **Soybeans** harvested for seed for crushing.

7. **Summer fallow**, not protected from wind and water erosion by methods outlined in practice 27.

Where strips of soil-depleting crops alternating with strips of legumes or fallow are three rows (10 feet) or more apart, such acreage shall be classified in accordance with the actual acreage occupied by such soil-depleting crops, legumes, or fallow, but where such soil-depleting strips are less than three rows (10 feet) apart, the entire acreage shall be considered to be interplanted and shall be classified as soil-depleting; the legume or fallow strips being measured from the outside of the 3½-foot strip which shall be considered to constitute a row.

CROPLAND USES NOT CLASSIFIED AS SOIL DEPLETING

The cropland in excess of a farm's total soil-depleting allotment may be put to any of the following uses:

1. Permanent-pasture grasses.
2. Alfalfa, cowpeas, or other legumes (except peanuts for nuts or hay).
3. Truck and vegetable crops in home gardens for use on the farm.
4. Barley, rye, or oats if pastured out before maturity.
5. Mixtures of wheat with 25 percent or more of barley or rye if pastured out before maturity.
6. Mixtures of wheat, barley, rye, or oats, with 25 percent or more of winter legumes, if cut for hay or pastured out before maturity.
7. Sweet sorghums, millet or Sudan grass, for pasture, hay or silage.

MISCELLANEOUS

Multiple farms.—If a person complies with the program on one farm and has an interest in one or more other farms which are not in compliance to the extent that deductions exceed conservation payments, the conservation payments due him on the farm which is in compliance will be reduced by his share of the excess deductions. This provision does not apply to the price-adjustment payments.

Assignment of payments.—A producer may assign any agricultural-conservation payments due him as security for loan or advance for financing the making of a crop in 1939. Price-adjustment payments may not be assigned.

Increase in small payments.—Conservation payments of less than \$200 will be increased. Payments of \$20 or less will be increased by 40 percent, which would mean an \$8 increase if the payment were \$20. There will be relatively smaller increases for payments of more than \$20. These increases do not apply to price-adjustment payments.

Limitation of payments.—Conservation payments to a person will be limited to \$10,000 in a State, except that a corporation, association, or like organization may not receive more than \$10,000 in the United States. There is no such limit on price-adjustment payments.

Association expenses.—Expenses of administering the conservation program in the county will be deducted pro rata from conservation payments to producers as in past programs.

Defeating purposes of program.—Payment may be withheld from any person who adopts any practice which tends to defeat or offset the purposes of the program.

Knowingly overplanting cotton allotment.—Any person who knowingly overplants the cotton allotment for his farm in 1939 is not eligible for any conservation payment under the 1939 program.

Filing information and application for payment.—To receive payment a farmer must present to the county committee the information required, submit proof of performance, and make application on specified forms within time limits recommended by the State committee.

Changes in leasing and cropping agreements or number of tenants.—The law provides that if changes are made in the leasing and cropping arrangements between landlords and tenants or sharecroppers that would give the landlord a larger part of the payment than he would have received under the arrangements that were in effect in 1938, the payment to the landlord will not be greater than he would have received if the 1938 arrangements had continued in effect. If the number of sharecroppers or tenants in 1939 is less than the average number on the farm in 1936 to 1938, inclusive, and the reduction would increase the landlord's payments, the payment to the landlord will not be greater than the amount he would otherwise receive. These limitations apply if the county committee finds that the change or reduction is not justified.

Appeals.—Appeals to the State committee may be made by producers from the decisions of the county committee. The Director of the Southern Division may review decisions of the State committee.

MARKETING QUOTAS AND CROP LOANS

To supplement the conservation program and help prevent disorderly marketing, the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938 provides for marketing quotas on cotton for the 1939-40 marketing year. Quotas on the 1939 crop were approved for cotton, by more than the necessary two-thirds of the producers voting in a referendum on December 10, 1938. Quotas for wheat, if warranted by the supply and demand situation, will be voted on by producers in May or June, 1939.

Under the provisions of the law, loans on the 1939 cotton crop may be available since marketing quotas were approved. In addition, loans on the 1939 wheat crop may be available if a marketing quota is not justified by the supply and demand, or if a marketing quota is declared and approved by two-thirds of the producers.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

Complete information may be obtained from the county office of the agricultural conservation association regarding allotments, marketing quotas, payments, appeals, specifications for soil-building practices, and other details of the program.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
AGRICULTURAL ADJUSTMENT ADMINISTRATION
SOUTHERN DIVISION

1939 A. A. A. FARM PROGRAM

AREA B, SOUTHERN REGION

HOW THE 1939 A. A. A. FARM PROGRAM WORKS

As it applies to Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi, South Carolina, and the following counties in Arkansas: Ashley, Bradley, Calhoun, Chicot, Clark, Cleburne, Cleveland, Columbia, Conway, Craighead, Crittenden, Cross, Dallas, Desha, Drew, Faulkner, Franklin, Garland, Grant, Greene, Hempstead, Hot Spring, Howard, Izard, Jackson, Jefferson, Lafayette, Lawrence, Lee, Lincoln, Little River, Lonoke, Miller, Mississippi, Monroe, Montgomery, Nevada, Ouachita, Perry, Phillips, Pike, Poinsett, Polk, Pope, Prairie (Area II), Randolph (Area I), Saint Francis, Saline, Scott, Sebastian, Sevier, Union, White, Woodruff, and Yell. (The program applicable to the Florida celery area, consisting of Marion, Manatee, Sarasota, Seminole, and Palm Beach Counties, differs in several minor details from the program outlined in this leaflet.)

The 1939 A. A. A. Farm Program is a continuation of the 1938 program. It is based, as was the 1938 program, on the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938. It gives farmers an opportunity to work together to conserve and build up the soil resources of the Nation and to help keep production in line with demand. Payments are made to farmers to compensate them for their sacrifices in planting within acreage allotments and to assist them in carrying out soil-building practices on their land.

As in the past, the program is being administered with the aid of committees of representative farmers in each State, county, and community. These committees are elected by the farmers taking part in the program.

ACREAGE ALLOTMENTS

In order to conserve soil resources and to point out desirable acreages which will help bring production in line with demand, national goals are established for soil-depleting crops and for soil-building crops and practices. These national goals are divided into State, county, and individual farm allotments and goals. The farm allotments and goals are determined by the county and community committees in accordance with provisions of the program.

Farm acreage allotments are established for cotton, wheat, rice, and tobacco (other than Type 45); and in designated commercial counties, for Irish potatoes, commercial vegetables, and peanuts. A total soil-depleting allotment, representing the total acreage of all soil-depleting crops, is also set up for each farm which has an allotment for cotton, tobacco, rice, wheat, potatoes, or peanuts, and on which either general crops or livestock are produced for market.

In setting up the farm allotments, the committees must consider the acreage of the various soil-depleting crops grown on the farm

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during the past few years and also the acreage of cropland, type of soil, crop-rotation practices, and other factors affecting the operation of the farm.

Cotton allotments.—The same method was used in establishing cotton allotments for 1939 as that used in 1938. The cotton allotment for each farm is a fixed percentage—uniform for the county or administrative area—of the farm's cropland, excluding the acreage normally devoted to the commercial production of tobacco, wheat, rice, and sugarcane for sugar, with certain exceptions and special provisions as follows:

1. Farms on which less than 5 acres of cotton were planted and diverted in each of the 3 years 1936, 1937, and 1938, received as their 1939 allotments the largest acreage planted and diverted in any of the 3 years.

2. No allotment is larger than the highest cotton acreage planted and diverted in any of the past 3 years.

3. Regardless of other provisions, allotments were increased to at least 50 percent of the 1937 planted and diverted cotton acreage, provided that no allotment was thereby increased to more than 40 percent of the farm's cropland.

4. A small reserve was available for county committees to allot to farms that would otherwise have had an allotment of 5 acres or more.

5. A small acreage reserve was available for new cotton farms.

Wheat allotments.—The program provides for a wheat allotment on each farm that normally produces as much as 100 bushels of wheat for market. A "usual acreage" of wheat is established for all farms normally producing more than 8 acres of wheat but less than 100 bushels of wheat for market.

Other allotments.—Allotments for other crops—tobacco, rice, and in designated counties for Irish potatoes, peanuts, and commercial vegetables—are established on the basis of good soil management, tillable acreage on the farm, type of soil, crop-rotation practices, production facilities, topography, degree of erosion, and customary acreages. In commercial-vegetable counties, which are noncommercial-potato counties, potatoes are included with other commercial vegetables. In determining the total allotment for all soil-depleting crops, special consideration is given to the acreage of food and feed crops needed for home use.

The following are designated as commercial counties for:

a. Peanuts.—

Alabama: Barbour, Bullock, Butler, Coffee, Conecuh, Covington, Crenshaw, Dale, Escambia, Geneva, Henry, Houston, Lee, Monroe, Montgomery, Pike, and Russell.

Florida: Jackson and Holmes.

Georgia: All counties in Georgia.

b. Potatoes.—

Georgia: Chatham.

South Carolina: Beaufort, Charleston, Colleton, Hampton, Horry, Jasper, and Orangeburg.

c. Commercial vegetables.—

Florida: Alachua, Bradford, Broward, Collier, Dade, DeSoto, Escambia, Flagler, Glades, Hardee, Hendry, Hernando, Highlands, Hillsborough, Indian River, Lake, Lee, Levy, Manatee, Marion, Okeechobee, Orange, Osceola, Palm Beach, Polk, Putnam, St. Johns, St. Lucie, Sarasota, Seminole, Sumter, Union, and Volusia.

Louisiana: Jefferson, Orleans, Plaquemines, St. Bernard, St. Charles, St. James, St. Johns, and Tangipahoa.

Mississippi: Copiah and Hines.

PAYMENTS

The 1939 program provides two kinds of payments—price-adjustment and conservation. Price-adjustment payments will be made on cotton, wheat, and rice. Conservation payments will be made on crops for which acreage allotments are established and for carrying out soil-building practices.

Price-adjustment payments.—A price-adjustment payment on cotton, wheat, and rice is provided for 1939 in addition to the conservation payment. Like the conservation payment it will be determined by multiplying (1) the acreage allotment times (2) the normal yield established under the 1939 program times (3) the rate specified for the crop (shown in the table on page 4). This payment will be made if the acreage allotment for the respective crop is not overplanted. For example, the payment on cotton will be made if the acreage allotment is not exceeded even though no cotton is planted in 1939 and even though the allotment for rice or wheat is overplanted.

Conservation payments.—Conservation payments on cotton, tobacco, rice, and wheat, and in designated counties on potatoes and peanuts, will be calculated at a specified rate for the normal yield per acre of the acreage allotment of each crop. Payment on commercial vegetables will be at a flat rate for each acre in the vegetable allotment. However, if the acreage planted to any of these crops except tobacco and peanuts is less than 80 percent of the allotment and the county committee finds that the failure to plant as much as 80 percent of the allotment was not due to drought or flood, payment will be based on one and one-fourth times the actual planted acreage.

EXAMPLE: The payment rate for cotton is 2 cents per pound. If a farmer with a normal yield of 200 pounds per acre and an allotment of 20 acres plants between 16 and 20 acres of cotton, his cotton payment will be 2 cents times 200 pounds times 20 acres, or \$80. However, if only 8 acres are planted, the payment will be calculated on the basis of 8 times $1\frac{1}{4}$, or 10 acres (\$40).

When the total soil-depleting allotment or any special allotment is overplanted or the soil-building goal is not reached, deductions will be made. However, if the cotton allotment is knowingly overplanted in 1939, no conservation payment of any kind will be made. Deductions for overplanting allotments will be based on the normal yield of each acre in excess of the allotment.

EXAMPLE: The deduction rate for flue-cured tobacco is 8 cents per pound. If a farmer overplants his flue-cured tobacco allotment and his normal yield is 800 pounds per acre, the deduction from the farm payment will be 8 cents times 800 pounds, or \$64 for each acre overplanted.

It should be kept in mind that the payment is calculated for the farm as a whole. If the deduction for one producer exceeds his payment, the remainder of the deduction in excess of his payment will be taken from the payment to other producers on the same farm.

The rates at which payments and deductions for soil-depleting crops will be calculated are shown in the table on page 4.

The deduction for overplanting the potato or vegetable allotment does not apply unless more than 3 acres of potatoes or vegetables are planted.

There will be a deduction from the conservation payment at the rate of 50 cents a bushel on the normal yield for each acre of wheat harvested for grain or hay in excess of the larger of (1) 8 acres or (2) the usual acreage.

Crop	Price adjustment payment	Conservation payment	Deductions from conservation payment for excess acres
1. Cotton.....per pound..	1.6 to 1.8 cents..	2 cents.....	4 cents.
2. Tobacco:			
Burley.....do.....	-----	0.8 cents.....	8 cents.
Flue-cured.....do.....	-----	0.8 cents.....	8 cents.
Georgia-Florida Type 62, per pound.	-----	1.5 cents.....	8 cents.
3. Wheat.....per bushel..	10 to 12 cents..	17 cents.....	50 cents.
4. Rice.....per 100 pounds..	12 to 13 cents..	10 cents.....	80 cents.
In certain counties:			
5. Peanuts...per 100 pounds..	-----	15 cents.....	\$1.25.
6. Commercial vegetables, per acre.	-----	\$1.50.....	\$20.
7. Irish potatoes...per bushel..	-----	3 cents.....	30 cents.

If the total soil-depleting allotment is exceeded, a deduction of \$5 will be made for each acre in excess of the larger of (1) the total soil-depleting allotment plus the overplanted acreage of crops for which special allotments are made, or (2) the acreage of cotton and tobacco plus 20 acres.

Normal yields used in computing payments.—The normal yield for each crop will be used in computing payments, except in the case of commercial vegetables, for which the payment is computed at a flat rate per acre. In establishing yields, county and community committees use reliable records of actual yields if available. If records are not available, the committees will determine from all available facts the yields that were made or reasonably could have been expected on the farm.

For **cotton** and **rice** the normal yields will be the average for the years 1934 to 1938, inclusive, adjusted for abnormal weather conditions.

For **wheat**, the normal yield will be the average for 1928 to 1937, inclusive, adjusted for abnormal weather conditions.

For **tobacco**, **peanuts**, and **Irish potatoes** the normal yield will be that which may be reasonably expected from the land devoted to each of these crops in 1939, considering the type of soil, production facilities, and customary yields.

Increase of small payments.—Conservation payments of less than \$200 will be increased under a special provision of the farm act. This provision will increase payments of \$20 or less by 40 percent, giving an increase of \$8 in the case of a \$20 payment. Increases for payments of more than \$20 and up to \$200 are relatively smaller. This provision does not apply to price adjustment payments.

Division of payments.—Under the farm act, payments for planting within acreage allotments for soil-depleting crops will be divided among owners and tenants or sharecroppers in the same proportion as that in which these persons are entitled to share in the proceeds of the crops.

The law also provides that payments for carrying out soil-building practices will be made to the person who carried out the practice. In cases where more than one person contributed to the carrying out of a practice the payment will be divided between those persons

SOIL-BUILDING PRACTICES AND PAYMENTS

The approved soil-building practices for which assistance is made available through conservation payments are those most needed in this area to conserve and improve soil fertility and prevent water erosion. The maximum amount of assistance available for carrying out these practices is determined for each participating farm as shown below, and this amount will be paid to the farmer at the rate of \$1.50 for each unit of practices carried out. For instance, the seeding of 1 acre of lespedeza counts as 1 unit; the construction of 200 feet of terrace, 1 unit; and the planting of 1 acre of forest trees, 5 units.

The maximum amount of assistance available for carrying out practices is the sum of the following:

1. 70 cents per acre for cropland in excess of the sum of (1) the acreages used in computing payments for cotton, tobacco, wheat, rice, peanuts, and potatoes, and (2) the acreage of sugarcane for sugar grown on the farm in 1939.
2. \$1.50 per acre for the commercial orchards on the farm January 1, 1939.
3. 25 cents per acre for fenced, noncrop, open pasture land in excess of half of the cropland. To qualify, each 5 acres of this pasture must be capable, on the average, of maintaining during the normal pasture season at least 1 animal unit (1 cow or 1 horse, 5 goats or 5 sheep, or the equivalent).

EXAMPLE: Assume that a farmer has 100 acres of cropland, a 25-acre cotton allotment, 3 acres of commercial orchards, and 62 acres of fenced, noncrop, open pasture land which will normally maintain more than 12 cows. This farmer will have \$60 available for assistance in carrying out soil-building practices. This assistance is calculated as follows:

1. Cropland (100) minus cotton allotment (25) equals 75 acres	
times 70 cents.....	\$52. 50
2. Commercial orchards, 3 acres times \$1.50.....	4. 50
3. Pasture (62) minus one-half of cropland (50) equals 12 acres	
times 25 cents.....	3. 00
Maximum assistance available.....	60. 00

At the rate of \$1.50 for each soil-building practice unit, the farmer would have to carry out 40 practice units to earn the maximum payment of \$60 calculated for his farm. The 40 units would be his soil-building goal ($\$60.00 \div \$1.50 = 40$ units).

Any of the approved practices listed below, which are needed on the farm, may be carried out in reaching the soil-building goal. The individual farmer has the responsibility of selecting the practices which are most needed on his farm.

No credit will be given for practices for which one-half or more of the labor, seed, trees, or materials are furnished by any State or Federal agency (other than the A. A. A.) while one-half credit will be given if less than one-half of the materials are furnished by the agency.

The approved practices, with maximum unit measure and value of each, are as follows:

A. Each of the following counts as 1 unit (\$1.50):

(1) Application of 300 pounds of 16 percent superphosphate (or its equivalent) to perennial or biennial legumes, perennial grasses, winter legumes, lespedeza, crotalaria, Natal grass, or permanent pasture, except that no credit will be given when applied in connection with a soil-depleting crop.

(2) Application of 500 pounds of basic slag or rock phosphate, including colloidal phosphate, to perennial or biennial legumes, perennial grasses, winter legumes, lespedeza, crotalaria, Natal grass, or

permanent pasture, except that no credit will be given when applied in connection with a soil-depleting crop.

(3) Application of 1,000 pounds of ground limestone or its equivalent.

(4) Application of not less than 2 tons per acre, air-dry weight, of straw or equivalent mulching materials (excluding barnyard and stable manure), in orchards or on commercial vegetable land.

(5) Construction of 200 linear feet of standard terrace for which proper outlets are provided.

(6) Construction of 750 linear feet of ridge or terrace in contour ridging of noncrop, open pasture land.

(7) Use of 10 pounds of good seed of adapted pasture grasses, or grasses and legumes, in reseeding depleted pastures.

B. Each acre of the following counts as 1 unit (\$1.50):

(8) Seeding biennial or perennial legumes; perennial grasses or mixtures containing perennial grasses, perennial legumes, or biennial legumes (this rate does not apply to timothy or redbud or to practices which qualify at a higher rate of credit).

(9) Seeding winter legumes, annual lespedeza, annual ryegrass, crotalaria, sesbania, or annual sweetclover.

(10) Green-manure crops and cover crops (excluding peanuts hogged off, lespedeza, and any crop for which credit is given in 1939 under any other practice) of which a good stand and good growth is (a) plowed or disked under and followed by a winter cover crop if on land subject to erosion, (b) left on land subject to erosion, (c) left on land in orchards, or (d) left on land in commercial vegetable or potato land, or on cropland in a regular cropping rotation.

C. Each acre of the following counts as 2 units (\$3):

(11) Seeding adapted varieties of alfalfa.

(12) Seeding permanent pasture mixtures containing a full seeding of Dallis, Bermuda, carpet, or Bahia grass.

(13) Cultivating, protecting, and maintaining (by replanting, if necessary) a good stand of forest trees planted between January 1, 1936 and January 1, 1939.

D. Each acre of the following counts as 3 units (\$4.50):

(14) Establishment of permanent vegetative cover (permanent pasture) by planting sod pieces of perennial grasses.

E. Each acre of the following counts as 4 units (\$6):

(15) Establishment of a permanent vegetative cover by planting crowns of Kudzu.

F. Each acre of the following counts as 5 units (\$7.50):

(16) Planting forest trees, provided a **good stand** is obtained and the trees are protected and cultivated in accordance with good tree culture.

G. Each 2 acres of the following counts as 1 unit (75 cents per acre):

(17) Summer legumes (excluding peanuts hogged off) not classified as soil-depleting interplanted or grown in combination with soil-depleting crops if a **good stand** and a **good growth** are obtained and the vines are not harvested.

H. Each 4 acres of the following counts as 1 unit (37½ cents per acre):

(18) Contour listing or furrowing noncropland.

(19) Stripcropping on the contour, alternating with strips of erosion-resisting crops and erosion-permitting intertilled crops.

SOIL-DEPLETING CLASSIFICATION

Land devoted to the following crops for harvest in 1939 is classified as soil-depleting:

(1) Cotton, corn, grain sorghums, sweet sorghums, tobacco, sugarcane, rice, and peanuts harvested for nuts or hay; truck and vegetable crops, Irish potatoes, and canning and freezing peas, except when grown in home gardens for use on the farm.

(2) Small grains:

(a) Wheat planted on farms for which wheat allotments are established—which means (1) any acreage seeded to wheat which is on the farm on or after December 15, 1938, except when it is seeded in a mixture containing less than 50 percent by weight of wheat, or containing 25 percent or more by weight of rye, barley, vetch, or Austrian winter peas, and the seeding mixture may reasonably be expected to produce a crop that could not be harvested as wheat for grain or seed; (2) any acreage of volunteer wheat which is on the farm after April 15, 1939; and (3) any acreage which is seeded to a mixture containing wheat but on which the crops other than wheat fail to reach maturity and the wheat is harvested for grain or hay.

(b) Wheat, oats, barley, or rye (alone or in mixtures), on any farm, harvested for grain; or harvested for hay except when (1) used as a nurse crop for legumes or perennial grasses of which a good stand is established in 1939 and the nurse crop is cut green for hay, or (2) grown in a mixture containing at least 25 percent by weight of winter legumes.

(3) Land planted in 1939 to Sudan grass or millet and harvested for grain or seed.

(4) Land planted in 1939 to soybeans harvested for seed for crushing.

MARKETING QUOTAS AND CROP LOANS

To supplement the conservation program and help prevent disorderly marketing of farm products, the farm act provides that when the supplies of cotton, rice, wheat, and tobacco reach certain excessive levels marketing quotas become effective if approved by two-thirds of the producers voting in referendums. Cotton marketing quotas for 1939 were approved by more than two-thirds of the cotton producers voting in the referendum held on December 10, 1938. Quotas for wheat, if warranted by the supply and demand situation, will be voted on by wheat producers in May or June, 1939.

Under the farm act, loans may be available on the 1939 cotton crop as the result of the approval of cotton marketing quotas. In the case of wheat, loans may be available if a marketing quota is declared and approved by more than two-thirds of the producers, or if the supply is below the marketing quota level.

OTHER DETAILS OF 1939 PROGRAM

Where a farmer has more than one farm.—If a person complies with the program on one farm and has an interest in one or more other farms which are not in compliance to the extent that deductions for overplanting allotments exceed conservation payments, the payments

due him on the farm which is in compliance will be reduced by his share of the deductions in excess of conservation payments on the farm or farms not in compliance. If a person is entitled to all or part of the crops on more than one farm in a county and makes application for payment on one farm, he must file an application for payment on all the farms operated by him or rented to another on shares in that county, and on request of the State committee he must submit information for all such farms in the State. This provision does not apply to price-adjustment payments.

Assignment of payments.—A producer may assign any agricultural conservation payment due him as security for loan or advance for financing the making of a crop in 1939. Price-adjustment payments may not be assigned.

Association expenses.—Expenses of administering the conservation program in the county will be deducted pro rata from conservation payments to producers as in past programs.

Defeating purposes of program.—Payment may be withheld from any person who adopts any practice which tends to defeat or offset the purposes of the program.

Knowingly overplanting cotton allotment.—Any person who knowingly overplants the cotton allotment for his farm in 1939 is not eligible for any conservation payment under the 1939 program.

Filing information and application for payment.—To receive payment a farmer must present to the county committee the information required, submit proof of performance, and make application on specified forms within time limits recommended by the State committee.

Changes in leasing and cropping agreements or number of tenants.—The law provides that if changes are made in the leasing and cropping arrangements between landlords and tenants or sharecroppers that would give the landlord a larger part of the payment than he would have received under the arrangements that were in effect in 1938, the payment to the landlord will not be greater than he would have received if the 1938 arrangements had continued in effect. If the number of sharecroppers or tenants in 1939 is less than the average number on the farm during the 3 years, 1936 to 1938, and the reduction would increase the landlord's payments, the payment to the landlord will not be greater than the amount he would otherwise receive. These limitations apply if the county committee finds that the change or reduction is not justified.

Appeals.—Appeals to the State committee may be made by producers from the decisions of the county committee. The Director of the Southern Division may review decisions of the State committee.

Other information.—Complete information may be obtained from the office of the county agricultural conservation association regarding allotments, marketing quotas, payments, appeals, specifications for soil-building practices, and other details of the program.